The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 97.

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FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, CHEAP. A LIVE Parrot for sale cheap. Inquire at 1 Sherman-st.

FOR SALE—WARDLE'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, hosiery, &c., made to order, at cheapest rates. Ladies' and children's underclothing, hosiery, &c., made to order, at cheapest rates. J. WARDLE, 75 North Clark-st., Room 1.

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1870.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The people of this city will have to vote, on the 8th of November, for the following named officers:

1 Sheriff.
1 County Clerk.
20 Supervisors.
8 Aldermen-at-Large.
20 Constables.
4 Tax Collectors.
4 Town Clerks.
4 Assessors.
22 Representatives to the General Assembly.
2 State Senators.
1 Member of Congress.

103 officers of all kinds.

This does not include the State officers which are to be chosen at the same time. This is the last time that an election for Supervisors will be held in this county. The new constitution provides that hereafter the affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a board of fifteen Commissioners, but it requires an act of the Legislature to fix the term, compensation, qualification, and time of election of these officers, and until that legislation is had, the Board of Supervisors will continue to manage the fiscal affairs of the county. Ordinarily we should have to elect a number of Justices of the Peace at the election this fall. The terms of fifteen of these Justices expire on the 6th of November, leaving but five in office, three of whom go out in April next. Under the new of the Supervisors, the constitution abolished the election of Justices of the Peace in this city, and provided for their appointment by the Governor, upon the nomination of the Judges of the Circuit, Superior, and County Courts. The new constitution provides that they shall be appointed for such districts as are now, or shall hereafter be, provided by law. These districts already exist, being the respective towns of South, West, and North Chicago. The Legislature may alter or change these districts, but they exist with sufficient legal distinctness to authorize the appointment of Justices. The constitution fails to designate the number of Justices for each district, but in this, too, we suppose the statutory provision now in force will be followed until such time as the Legislature shall otherwise provide. The constitution provides that existing Justices may continue in office until the expiration of their present commissions. The commissions of thirteen of these Justices expire Nov. 6, 1870, of three in April, 1871, and two in November, 1873. These last mentioned Justices are those known as Associate Justices of the County Court. Unless the Governor have the power to appoint Justices of the Peace before the meeting of the Legislature, this city will have but five Justices left after November 6. The Judges of the several courts will, therefore, probably nominate a sufficient number of suitable persons for the Governor to appoint them until such time as the Legislature may, by law, establish their jurisdiction, and generally carry out the purpose sought by the constitution.

We have already urged upon the voters of this city the necessity and duty of nominating proper candidates for the Board of Aldermen. These men have the control of $7,500,000 of general and special taxation annually. They will have the expenditure of the $1,500,000 general revenue collected from general taxation, and also the $2,000,000 now in the treasury, the proceeds of the bonds sold in July last. This $7,500,000 of cash in hand will have to be distributed by these Aldermen, and in accordance with the people to determine by what sort of men it shall be done. There is certainly room for improvement, and a change in many cases must, of necessity, be a relief. The time for the election of delegates to the county convention, from which the nominations for all county officers has been fixed by both parties, and it is time for voters to make their purpose clearly and distinctly known that they will not vote for incompetent or dishonest candidates, no matter by whom they may be named.

THE MURDER OF CHILDREN.

Margaret Waters, the woman who followed the business of receiving infants to nurse, and who was charged with starving them to death, has been convicted, in London, and sentenced to be hanged. The discovery in her case led to a great excitement in England, though the business has been followed there for centuries. A number of the infants in this woman's charge died, and their deaths were attributed to her. We believe the number of victims laid to her charge was 48. One case was selected, and upon that she was convicted. This business of receiving children to nurse is practiced very extensively in Paris. The great city furnishes the children who are sent to "the country," in other words, are given to persons living beyond Paris, who, in consideration of an agreed sum, take the child and undertake to provide for it. These bargains are of two kinds: First, a round sum for the whole expense; and, secondly, stipulated payments, quarterly or semi-annually. The parents of these children are of all classes. First, those in affluent circumstances, where the child is born out of wedlock, and where family pride demands secrecy. These pay the best, and generally there is a watchful keeper of the child kept, in order to reclaim it at some future time. Then there are the large class of unmarried females who work at various occupations, who cannot take care of their children, and who send them to the baby farms. There are also the children of married parents who do not want the trouble of taking care of the babes, and others whose means of living are so small and uncertain as to be unable to do so. These people send their offspring to the baby farms, where it may be safely concluded they are generally slaughtered in one form or another.

In New York, during the last year, there has been established a large institution, supported exclusively by private contributions, and known as the Society for the Relief of Children. Agents are employed there at all hours of the day or night. The child may be deposited in a receptacle provided for that purpose outside the building, and, if notice is given of the child's coming, the infant is taken in provided for. Sometimes there are almost donations left with the child, sometimes small ones, and sometimes nothing. Sometimes there are trinkets left, with a request that they be kept, as a means to the future identification of the child. It is needless to say that the institution has a numerous family already. Institutions of this kind exist in Europe, and are, or have been, to the care of the government. Connected with these are the lying-in hospitals, where the expectant mother can find medical attendance and careful nursing, free of cost, or, if she can afford it, special attendance. She may take the child with her or deliver it to the foundling hospital when it is born, or, if abortion is grown, are sent out to farms, or employed in various trades.

The women now under sentence of death in England for doing a thriving business, if could have all the children they have been called to a paper published some three years since, by Dr. E. Andrews, of this city, giving the results of his investigation of the "Boston system" of Paris and other cities of continental Europe. It appears from the researches of Dr. Andrews that the proportion of venereal disease in the total number of cases of all kinds treated in the public hospitals of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Liverpool, Manchester, and London, where the blotting system does not prevail, is as 1 to 16; while in Paris, where that system exists, and is supposed to be enforced as strictly as possible, the ratio is as 1 to 16, showing a slight excess of venereal disease in the cities where the government undertakes to prevent or restrict it.

This showing is contrary to the common medical opinion as to the effectiveness of medical supervision, even better of prevention, is demanded for on the ground that, while no police regulations can reach more than a fraction of the illicit intercourse of the sexes, the advertisement of safety, which the law gives to "registered houses" draws custom from a large number of them who would otherwise be deterred from visiting them by the fear of contracting disease. Thus, while the risk in each case is less, the increased number of cases keeps up the sum total of contagion. What goes on outside of "registered houses" the police have no means of knowing anything about in Paris more than in London.

"As to the disease," remarks Dr. Andrews, "it appears not worth while to tax the whole community for a costly array of hospitals and surgeons for the benefit of the patrons of brothels. The system in Paris shows no success in extirpating syphilis from the community. For the present, at least, it would seem best to leave the disease as one of the punishments of licentiousness, and let those who have it pay their own doctors to be cured." Assuming the statistics furnished by the Doctor to be correct, the logic of his conclusion is irresistible. It is not one of the duties of society to lessen the risks of vice, especially if one of the effects is to increase the aggregate amount of lewdness in the community.

The Chicago *Times* is giving itself a superfluous amount of disquietude in regard to the number of members this county will have in the next Legislature. The apportionment for Cook County is irrevocably fixed at twenty-two members for the House of Representatives. That twenty-two will be elected at the polls their seats is equally certain; that the county, on the basis of population, is entitled to that number is mathematically demonstrated; that the constitution, by a fair and just construction, gives that number to this county cannot be successfully controverted; that the Governor has made official announcement, under the great seal of the State, that Cook County shall elect twenty-two Representatives is a matter of record in the Secretary's office; and that one hundred copies of said announcement, duly certified, have been transmitted by the Secretary of State to each County Clerk, is an undoubted fact. What, then, is the sense of the quibbling opposition of the *Times* to Cook County having its rightful representation in the next Legislature? Why should a Chicago paper desire to abridge the strength of this city and county *one-third* in the General Assembly? For a newspaper which derives nine-tenths of its patronage from the citizens of Chicago to engage in such an unwarrantable crusade against their rights is a very unworthy and discreditable piece of business, to say the least of it. It is difficult to divine the motive that actuates it. It cannot be partisan, because the *Times* anticipates the election of a Republican delegation from this county, and, whether that delegation be fifteen or twenty-two, the *Legislature*, on joint ballot, and in each House, will be largely Republican. If the *Times* believes that the Democrats are going to carry this county, it is a political puzzle to make out its reasons for preferring a two-thirds delegation to a full one. And what end can it has for desiring to disfranchise one-third of the people of Cook County, in the next House of Representatives, is beyond discovery or conjecture. Actuated by no partisan purpose, and by no motive that will come before the General Assembly, almost every bill or proposition will affect the interests of the people of Chicago and Cook County. The people of this county have an interest in the general legislation of the State only so much greater than any other county as the county exceeds any other in population and property to be taxed; therefore, every citizen is interested in having the county represented in proportion to its relative population, in the General Assembly. If the *Times* is opposed to all of its others, should be the last to advocate the disfranchisement of one-third or any part of its own people.

The Common Council and the Board of Education authorized the erection of a new school-building in the West Division in the Washington District. The Board of Education, with more than ordinary looseness, authorized the Board of Public Works to receive bids for the same. On the 27th, contracts were let by that board in the following sums:

Brick and stone masonry	$ 7,200
Mason work	2,710
Carpenter's work	18,870
Total contracts	$28,780

To which must be added:

Heating apparatus	$10,000
Fencing and out-houses (est.)	2,000
Plumbing	1,000
Architects' fees (est.)	600
Total cost	$42,780

This includes no extras, which will swell the cost of the house to $50,000. Fourteen rooms are indeed in it for Chicago, that when the money now on hand is gone, there will be no more to be wasted in this profligate style.

Philadelphia must pale her ineffectual fires. Her claim to exceed New York in population, based on some of the earlier enumerations of the census, has never proven to be unfounded. Returns nearly complete and official from New York place the population of the city at 930,856, which will be somewhat more than Philadelphia claims. Philadelphia adopts the Tilden strategy, and gets up a State Fair. Certain down-town Democratic districts, which cast 7,535 votes at the election of Hoffman, of which 6,964 were Democratic, now show 15,408 residents, or only two residents to one voter. At the same election, one-half of the residents are women, two-thirds of the remainder are children, and three-fourths of the recidos are foreigners not capable of legal naturalization. It is easy to see that the stories of "great Democratic frauds" in that city are very properly denied by Hoffman, whom they made Governor. To admit them would be to kick from under him the ladder by which Tilden, Kelly, Belmont, Barlow, Stuart Ward, cast, at the spring election, sixty-four more votes than it had residents. The Fifteenth District of the Seventh Ward, with 1,710 residents, cast 4,022 votes. Philadelphia and the districts, 100 votes to cast to every 213 residents, when 100 votes to 600 residents is a liberal estimate.

An advertiser in the New York *Herald* solicits the return of his watch in the following harsh unfeeling terms:

"If the gentlemanly thief who removed from the premises 187 Fifth ave., on the night of the 27th inst., a gold watch, Patterson & Jones manufacture, No. 1,598, would do so obliging as to return it, personally or by mail, he will not be troubled to do full value will be paid by its former owner."

We cannot understand by what oversight the advertiser should have called the above gentleman thief when he might have called him Mr. Drayton is a great favorite upon the completion of his operatic engagement, will appear in the drama at Niblo's. It does not require the mantle of the prophet to predict that he will achieve great success. We his gifts are of a high order, and of a genuine nature. His pencil in sketching is full of graphic humor. He is very clever in the line of fanciful numbers. His fairy reveals a delicacy, and his magnificent raciness for his usual work of that sort of thing. He will make many successes after he learns the true profession, but it seems to me he could do nothing better than to stick to the old track back with pleasanter memories. Was the first grand successful work of his life, and he is just to leave this subject without saying a word or two for other members of the company. This engagement has been a long one, and I confess I was amazed at Castle. I have always associated him with the pretty parts of the romantic, sentimental, and tender. He was for the entirely reality of *Fra Diavolo*. For the sake of variety, I suppose, he has of late always preferred Castle. He was sweet and soothing. He was the tenor beloved of women. He was the tenor who should sing in rose leaves and undoubtedly complained if they were wrung out in tears. A change! Who would have believed three years ago that Castle would ever sing *Masoi*, and sing it magnificently? He has done a deal of grunts of old, blossomed out all of a sudden into tenor robusti, with not a trace of his former sentimentality. He has done it in two parts and a stiff-neck almost as bad as that of Belgiojoso. His exquisite face has become coarsened, naturally in action and genuine soldier skill in personation. The whole character is changed, and changed completely, and it has paid him. To have achieved *Rossi* in more of a credit to him as an artist than to have achieved a reputation of *Thaddeus* and *Lionel*, with their pretty sentimentalities, which I always thought he knew the world do. She has too much conscience ever to do anything badly. She has a fine voice, and nearly if not its circumference is perfectly balanced with the ability to sing very well both contralto and soprano. Her method is good, and her style is quite dead, as dead as you and I will be some day. I feel, therefore, some responsibility in the matter of her future. Some years ago, in the main, by allurements of crumbs, protection from outrageous abuse, and the like, I induced what mischief they pleased in the cuttent brushes.

Did you ask me if I went to see the Hagnestes? Of course, I did; for among all sublime things there is the stage, Henri Drayton! *Marvel* seems to me the sublimest combination of the stern old Huguenot soldier as one of the most delightful of the Lovelaces with the same feelings as I do to the playing of a contrabasso by Thomas orchestra; something grand, finished, and perfect, unattainable in outline and perfect in unity. Nothing could be more delightful than Mr. Drayton's acting of the first act. Nothing could be more touching than his parting with Marcel. Nothing could be more sublime than his death. Nothing could be more beautiful than the whole of the last act. I sometimes wonder if all the red cloaks and white cloaks, blushing maids and dark ladies, and all the stories of the great powder, really appreciate the sentiment of the character; for that is what Mr. Drayton expresses by his presence and his action. Nothing could be more delightful than the proportions of *Marcel*, and nothing could be more delightful than the proportions of Drayton. The Prussian force consisted of about 8,000 men. The French force was not so large, and had issued less artillery than the Germans. The fighting lasted all day, and when night put an end to the conflict the event was unknown. Yesterday, however, the Prussians were driven back, leaving the dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. They are 3ne troops and well armed.

GARIBALDIANS.

Twelve hundred Garibaldians have arrived in France. They are commanded by Granpré, who is to organize a larger force.

THE FIGHT AT PITTRIVIERS.

Further details of the battle near Pithiviers are received. The Prussians lost by the success of the French over 6,000 cattle and sheep, which they had gathered from all parts of the country, and were ready to drive to the army now investing Paris. This success has astonished the Francs-Tireurs, who are coming in upon all sides.

THE ATTACK OF KUMMER'S DIVISION.

COMEY, Oct. 7, via LONDON, Oct. 8.—Yesterday when the French attacked Kummer's division, the Imperial Guard was engaged by the French directed several divisions against the First and Fourth Prussian Corps, in the right bank of the Meuse River. The cannonade was severe. The losses of KUMMER and of the Tenth Corps amount to 800 men, and those of the Third Corps to 120 men.

CLINCHY.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from PARIS states that government subsidies have been withdrawn from the opera and theatres, and all such establishments have been closed.

GAMBETTA'S ESCAPE.

LILLE, Oct. 8.—Gambetta is reported to have made his escape from Paris by balloon, and is now at Amiens.

AROUND PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A telegram to the *Times*, dated Berlin, 11 a. m., says that on the hill between Sevres and St. Cloud batteries of seige guns have been placed. A mortar battery at St. Cloud threatens the neighborhood of Bryzes Fields.

The French reoccupy Ville Juif.

The easterly winds continue in aiding the Parisian defenses.

RUSSIA'S OPINION.

Bushin writes that Prussia pushes her success too far. Russia will not permit the dismemberment of France. It is intended to perform his own symphonies, with some of his other compositions, at Vienna.

Nothing has subtracted entirely from dramatic life, and is cultivating a fruit farm in the vicinity of Boulogne, and devotes all his time to it. Stuelle Israel, he has made a perfect garden, and although he resides in Paris, he superintends its entire work himself, and is as hale and active as a boy. He is very fond of music, and when at home plays a great deal.

Mr. Carl Rosa writes from London: "Out of the leading singers here asked me if it was true that Mario and Grisi had left Paris, and complained with envy. And another inquired if the people were still there in Paris."

Rochefort's charming opera "La Dame Blanche" has been revived at Vienna. Herr Wachtel appeared in the principal part. Herr Wachtel is a native of Gratz, and has been for the last two years a favorite with the Viennese. He is considered an early return to Europe.

.....Carl Rosa has reappeared in German opera in New York, but this time with brilliant success.

PRUSSIAN PERILS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brutal Murder of a Soldier's Widow and Her Son—Arrest of a Clergyman in a Libel Suit—A School Teacher Sentenced to Death by Three of Her Scholars—Arrest of a Newspaper Editor.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Cutts Bickford, aged 55, widow of a deceased soldier, and her son Joseph, aged 19, were found murdered in their house this morning with their throats cut. There is no clue to the murderer. The house and furniture were ransacked, and $20 in money and other valuables taken.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Rev. Edward E. Hale, pastor of the Church of the Unity, in this city, was arrested this morning on a libel suit, brought by Rev. Mr. Stephen Maxwell, who considered himself aspersed in a sermon preached by Mr. Hale on the subject of Spiritualism. Mr. Hale is a firm believer in the phenomena of Spiritualism, and has written several articles in favor of the belief. Mr. Maxwell is a Universalist minister, and has been a bitter opponent of Spiritualism. Mr. Hale was released on bail.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 8.—Three scholars of the Public High School, in this city, have been sentenced to be executed by their teacher, Miss Ellen Hayden, for misconduct in school. The sentence was to be carried out on Friday last, but was postponed. The boys were to be hanged, and justly too, but the same rope ought to be held in readiness for thousands of others as guilty as silly.

"A THOUGHT OF LIFE."

We publish in the supplementary sheet accompanying this number of THE TRIBUNE an abstract of the address of Professor Huxley, at a recent meeting of the British Society for the Advancement of Science, which we commend to the attention of the reader who wishes merely to be entertained as well as to him who craves for instruction. Hard words, we know, are sometimes a snare, and scientific terms a delusion, but even the average run of newspaper readers will, if they attack these obstacles vigorously, find in the address a substratum of facts which if would have delighted even Mr. Gradgind to know, and which the average individual referred to may consider with pleasure and profit. The people perish," says Professor Huxley, "for lack of knowledge," and as life is one perpetual struggle not to perish, anything that shall make that struggle more hopeful and easier will be welcomed as a useful practical fact. The application, it is true, may not be within the reach of all of us, as chemical laboratories are not yet considered as indispensable adjuncts to the establishments of young housekeepers, but it is something to be assured that there are men at work among the retorts and crucibles, the gasometers and furnaces, the alkalies and the acids, out of whose labors shall come the knowledge that shall save us from prematurely perishing, and of which all may avail themselves.

The practical value of Professor Huxley's lecture is, that in teaching the rise and progress of a single biological doctrine, for something more than two centuries, he suggests, as the equivalent of that "thought of life" of the Italian naturalist, Redi, a "knowledge of the nature of epidemic and epizootic diseases and, consequently, of the means of checking or eradicating them." The dawn of this knowledge, he declares, has assuredly commenced. The investigations made, by direction of the French Academy of Sciences, into the epizootic disease of the silkworm within seventeen years, has cost France not less than fifty millions sterling, is an illustration of the professor's meaning. Selecting three years (1863, 1864, and 1869) of the last ten, he declares the total number of deaths from scarlet fever to be 90,000; and he adds, "The facts which I have placed before you must leave the least sanguine without a doubt that the nature and the causes of this scourge will one day be as well understood as those of the Pebrine (the silkworm disease) are now; that the present long-continued massacre of the innocents will come to an end." Should science ever stay this single pestilence, more dreadful, as every mother knows, than cholera, or small-pox, or typhus, there will be an addition to the sum of human happiness which the mere release from constant anxiety which we of the present generation know not of.

This commencement of the dawn of knowledge in medical science, which Professor Huxley speaks of, when he declares he meant it or not, a deeper meaning than the mere words convey. In-bread terms, there is now no such thing as Medical Science, if we accept as an accurate definition of science Professor Huxley's words, and "the course of this lecture—" that diligent, patient, loving study of all the multitudinous aspects of nature, the results of which constitute exact knowledge." In this sense, there is no medical science, but only empirical practice. We do not, of course, speak of surgery, where there is exact knowledge, but simply of medical practice as applied to disease. The source of disease is, for the most part, unknown, and the treatment is to mainly confined to manifestations. The principle of the Homœopathic school, that like cures like, whether true or not, as a dogma, is based on a confession that all medical practice is empirical, and treats from symptoms, and not from causes. And this lies at the root of the older school than of the new, though its professors, probably, will hesitate to confess it. But there is nobody, who has had occasion to call in a physician, who does not know it to be a fact. A man may have a headache, or other somewhat trifling pain, in the morning, and no physician whom he may consult will venture, positively, to say whether the ailment is one which his medicine—given for the symptom—will cure in an hour, or whether some disease has attacked the patient which will prove fatal in a day. We have heard a consultation of learned men, at the head of their profession, pronounce a patient certain to live for years, and the verdict of the next day was, who was at that moment "struck with death," and who within forty-eight hours was dead. We have heard an old physician of long experience declare that his dying patient was the victim of a certain disease, and which he, mistaking the symptoms, had been treating, when the subsequent autopsy showed that he was altogether wrong; that the vital organ he supposed attacked, was in a perfectly healthful condition, and that the disease was by a perfectly unsuspected spot. Nor are these exceptional cases. They have occurred in the experience of every one who has had much to do with doctors, and physicians themselves, if they were perfectly ingenuous, would confess that such mistakes are inevitable, because what is called Medical Science is not an exact knowledge derived from a study of the multitudinous aspects of nature, a knowledge of the causes of disease; but a knowledge only of the supposed results of those causes as indicated by symptoms. As the symptoms may be mistaken; may be thought to be of momentum when they are of no importance, or thought to be of no importance when they are of vital moment, so to follow them as a guide without knowing their origin, is a mere groping in the dark, an experimental practice, justified only by the fact, first, that it may be better; and, second, that similar treatment of similar symptoms has, in other cases, been successful. It is this that is dignified by the name of Medical Science, and it is because it is not science that everybody believes that in difficult and obscure cases, as well as in most ordinary ones, what is called "an old woman's remedy," is quite as likely to cure as the most elaborate prescriptions of the best educated physicians.

If we ever have a science of medicine, we shall owe it to modern chemistry, to the researches and experiments of such men as Tyndall, and Huxley, and Faraday, who, "by diligent, patient, and loving study of all the multitudinous aspects of nature," are compelling her to give up the secrets which she has hidden in the air and the water, and in animal and vegetable life. When the origin of disease shall be revealed, as it has been in the physics of the storm, then pestilence and many desolating fevers, which are now the scourges of the human race, will be treated scientifically, and not empirically, and man be allowed to live out his allotted period of three score years and ten. If the old alchemists were misguided in their researches for the elixir that would give immortality in the flesh, they were right, at least, in this,—that out of the laboratory of the chemist was to come that knowledge that should be the secret of death and life.

Apropos of the plan suggested in the Common Council of Chicago, and actually put in operation in St. Louis, for "regulating the social evil," our attention has been called to a paper published some three years since, by Dr. E. Andrews, of this city, giving the results of his investigation of the "Boston system" of Paris and other cities of continental Europe. It appears from the researches of Dr. Andrews that the proportion of venereal disease in the total number of cases of all kinds treated in the public hospitals of Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Liverpool, Manchester, and London, where the blotting system does not prevail, is as 1 to 16; while in Paris, where that system exists, and is supposed to be enforced as strictly as possible, the ratio is as 1 to 16, showing a slight excess of venereal disease in the cities where the government undertakes to prevent or restrict it.

This showing is contrary to the common medical opinion as to the effectiveness of medical supervision, even better of prevention, is demanded for on the ground that, while no police regulations can reach more than a fraction of the illicit intercourse of the sexes, the advertisement of safety, which the law gives to "registered houses" draws custom from a large number of them who would otherwise be deterred from visiting them by the fear of contracting disease. Thus, while the risk in each case is less, the increased number of cases keeps up the sum total of contagion. What goes on outside of "registered houses" the police have no means of knowing anything about in Paris more than in London.

"As to the disease," remarks Dr. Andrews, "it appears not worth while to tax the whole community for a costly array of hospitals and surgeons for the benefit of the patrons of brothels. The system in Paris shows no success in extirpating syphilis from the community. For the present, at least, it would seem best to leave the disease as one of the punishments of licentiousness, and let those who have it pay their own doctors to be cured." Assuming the statistics furnished by the Doctor to be correct, the logic of his conclusion is irresistible. It is not one of the duties of society to lessen the risks of vice, especially if one of the effects is to increase the aggregate amount of lewdness in the community.

The Chicago *Times* is giving itself a superfluous amount of disquietude in regard to the number of members this county will have in the next Legislature. The apportionment for Cook County is irrevocably fixed at twenty-two members for the House of Representatives. That twenty-two will be elected at the polls their seats is equally certain; that the county, on the basis of population, is entitled to that number is mathematically demonstrated; that the constitution, by a fair and just construction, gives that number to this county cannot be successfully controverted; that the Governor has made official announcement, under the great seal of the State, that Cook County shall elect twenty-two Representatives is a matter of record in the Secretary's office; and that one hundred copies of said announcement, duly certified, have been transmitted by the Secretary of State to each County Clerk, is an undoubted fact. What, then, is the sense of the quibbling opposition of the *Times* to Cook County having its rightful representation in the next Legislature? Why should a Chicago paper desire to abridge the strength of this city and county *one-third* in the General Assembly? For a newspaper which derives nine-tenths of its patronage from the citizens of Chicago to engage in such an unwarrantable crusade against their rights is a very unworthy and discreditable piece of business, to say the least of it. It is difficult to divine the motive that actuates it. It cannot be partisan, because the *Times* anticipates the election of a Republican delegation from this county, and, whether that delegation be fifteen or twenty-two, the *Legislature*, on joint ballot, and in each House, will be largely Republican. If the *Times* believes that the Democrats are going to carry this county, it is a political puzzle to make out its reasons for preferring a two-thirds delegation to a full one. And what end can it has for desiring to disfranchise one-third of the people of Cook County, in the next House of Representatives, is beyond discovery or conjecture. Actuated by no partisan purpose, and by no motive that will come before the General Assembly, almost every bill or proposition will affect the interests of the people of Chicago and Cook County. The people of this county have an interest in the general legislation of the State only so much greater than any other county as the county exceeds any other in population and property to be taxed; therefore, every citizen is interested in having the county represented in proportion to its relative population, in the General Assembly. If the *Times* is opposed to all of its others, should be the last to advocate the disfranchisement of one-third or any part of its own people.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Autumn.

A Few Seasonable Words.

The Opera.

With Reference to the Huguenots.

Etc.

Thoughts in a Horse-Car and Out.

Amusements.

A Brilliant Outlook.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I trust that, on such a day as this, so full of reminiscences of spring and prophecies of winter, you will let me write as I please, even if the rolling stone should gather no moss. In this resting-spell of Nature, halting midway between bloom and summer and the cold of winter to make preparations for her long sleep, laying away her seeds for another spring, and, like a prudent housekeeper, selling her house in order against the arrival of Boreas, Eurocl don, Auster, and other blustering visitors. I share the general feeling, and would rather be a butterfly, fluttering about in fever to flower, gathering sunshine and this and something from that, than to be a rock, delivering a long, monotonous homily from the top of an old pine.

I awoke with the early lark this morning—a fhillingsy early one, after sitting through the Huguenots and went out to see my blue birds. I call them mine because they took possession of my premises, one bright morning last spring, without examination of title or execution of deed, forgot to go away with their friends, and so have staid with me ever since, I think with a view to housekeeping and the raising of a family.

I found them sitting together upon the fence, evidently dispirited, and now and then uttering their plaintive notes. I wonder what are the original blue bird in Latin—mumbled that all his descendants, though clad in the most beautiful of colors, should never utter but that one sad note—the minor key. No bird that flies the air, sings so much sorrow, and yet it was the plaintive monotone that I first fully comprehended the lay see of the year. It seemed to me a pleasant coincidence that those two disconsolate songsters, who first told me of the green things growing last spring, should now be the first to tell me that the birds are flying to the warmer South, that the leaves are falling, that the flowers are fading and dying, and that the white messengers of winter will soon be flattening their noses against the window-panes.

Also, as I listened to the song of my two friends, it occurred to me that if Shakespeare pictured the decadence of the year; the hobbyhocks still in blossom, but without their pods; the sere and yellow leaf; the fruit and their painted cups to catch the sunlight, but not the sap in the veins; the grass and herbage tenderish; a few belated pansies peeping up through the grass with a scared head in their bonnets, as before hurrying into their graves to keep them beautiful until the snow should come to cover them; the queenly pansies flecking the hillsides with spots of gold upon the green of the forests dissolving into red, and the whole country one variegated picture and tree with that same fire which sometimes flushes up into the cheek of some one going into his coffin, but with more beauty and less pain than twenty suns, just before the darkness of night and the cold of winter, no longer in tranquil woods, but plunging in constant unrest, like some fitful passion, pervading all that will come before the General Assembly, almost every bill or proposition will affect the interests of the people of Chicago and Cook County. The people of this county have an interest in the general legislation of the State only so much greater than any other county as the county exceeds any other in population and property to be taxed; therefore, every citizen is interested in having the county represented in proportion to its relative population, in the General Assembly. If the *Times* is opposed to all of its others, should be the last to advocate the disfranchisement of one-third or any part of its own people.

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FOREIGN.

The Situation in and Around Paris.

The Bombardment of Paris to Begin on the 16th.

The Germans Expect to be in Paris on the 19th.

Count of Paris, Bazaine, and Trochu, Candidates for the Constituent Assembly.

Reported Intrigue of Bazaine to Surrender Metz.

He is Willing to Bind Himself and His Army not to Fight Against Germany.

If Liberated He Will Assist in Crushing the French Republic and Restoring Napoleon.

Bismark Declines Bazaine's Proposition.

An Unsuccessful Sortie from Metz.

Cardinal Cullen on the Revolution in Rome.

He Denounces Victor Emanuel as a Hypocrite, and Napoleon as an Apostate.

FRANCE.

GRAND FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VOTING.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A despatch from Epinal, dated the 7th, reports sharp fighting yesterday between Bazoi, Lettaye and Brulees, in the department of the Vosges. The Prussian force consisted of about 8,000 men. The French force was not so large, and had issued less artillery than the Germans. The fighting lasted all day, and when night put an end to the conflict the event was unknown. Yesterday, however, the Prussians were driven back, leaving the dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. They are fine troops and well armed.

GENERALISSIMO.

Twelve hundred Garibaldians have arrived in France. They are commanded by Granpré, who is to organize a larger force.

THE FIGHT AT PITHIVIERS.

Further details of the battle near Pithiviers are received. The Prussians lost by the success of the French over 6,000 cattle and sheep, which they had gathered from all parts of the country, and were ready to drive to the army now investing Paris. This success has astonished the Francs-Tireurs, who are coming in upon all sides.

THE ATTACK OF KUMMER'S DIVISION.

COMEY, Oct. 7, via LONDON, Oct. 8.—Yesterday when the French attacked Kummer's division, the Imperial Guard was engaged by the French directed several divisions against the First and Fourth Prussian Corps, in the right bank of the Meuse River. The cannonade was severe. The losses of KUMMER and of the Tenth Corps amount to 800 men, and those of the Third Corps to 120 men.

CLINCHY.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from PARIS states that government subsidies have been withdrawn from the opera and theatres, and all such establishments have been closed.

GAMBETTA'S ESCAPE.

LILLE, Oct. 8.—Gambetta is reported to have made his escape from Paris by balloon, and is now at Amiens.

AROUND PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A telegram to the *Times*, dated Berlin, 11 a. m., says that on the hill between Sevres and St. Cloud batteries of seige guns have been placed. A mortar battery at St. Cloud threatens the neighborhood of Bryzes Fields.

The French reoccupy Ville Juif.

The easterly winds continue in aiding the Parisian defenses.

RUSSIA'S OPINION.

Bushin writes that Prussia pushes her success too far. Russia will not permit the dismemberment of France. It is intended to perform his own symphonies, with some of his other compositions, at Vienna.

Nothing has subtracted entirely from dramatic life, and is cultivating a fruit farm in the vicinity of Boulogne, and devotes all his time to it. Stuelle Israel, he has made a perfect garden, and although he resides in Paris, he superintends its entire work himself, and is as hale and active as a boy. He is very fond of music, and when at home plays a great deal.

Mr. Carl Rosa writes from London: "Out of the leading singers here asked me if it was true that Mario and Grisi had left Paris, and complained with envy. And another inquired if the people were still there in Paris."

Rochefort's charming opera "La Dame Blanche" has been revived at Vienna. Herr Wachtel appeared in the principal part. Herr Wachtel is a native of Gratz, and has been for the last two years a favorite with the Viennese. He is considered an early return to Europe.

.....Carl Rosa has reappeared in German opera in New York, but this time with brilliant success.

PRUSSIAN PERILS.

Through Tours yesterday. They are fine troops and well armed.

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WASHINGTON.

Imperial Neutrality Proclamation.

The Respective Rights of Belligerents in United States Waters Defined.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The position of Secretary Cox upon the subject by assuming clerks for participation seems never to have been fully stated. In his interview with Representatives of the Congressional Committee, the Secretary said he had no fact like his case of short salary, and especially objected to the implied threat which it contained. While he would like to have every man in the Department give his services freely to his Status, he wanted it understood that to each man's judgment of how nothing is given, and he objected deeply to the system of Ministerial assessments, as he knew some of the clerks were too poor to contribute and without compromising their families. The feeling of his subordinates must be voluntary, and they acted in good faith toward the party, it could not with to their disadvantage while he remained in office.

To the Associated Press:]

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 9 P. M.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, On the 31st day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued enjoining neutrality in the contest between the United States of North America, commonly called the United States of America, Confederated, and its allies, and declaring the purpose of the United States to observe the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent powers, and of the people of the United States; and

Whereas, Numerous infringements have since been reported and that broad contempt of the laws and treaties has compelled me to assure the belligerents that I am resolved to enforce them to the full extent of the executive power, and to require the United States, by making such persons subservient to the laws, and by punishing their infractions; I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that I have given instructions to the officers of the United States, for the purpose of preparing for prosecution, and prosecuting, all persons who shall violate the laws of the United States in the premises, as the duties of their several offices require; and I do hereby call upon all officers of the United States, to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent all violations of the laws within their respective districts, and to bring to speedy and exemplary punishment all persons who may violate them; and I do hereby warn all persons that all violations of the laws will be severely punished.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the rights and obligations of belligerent powers, and of the citizens of the United States, and of persons residing within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, and the limitations which the law of nations has established concerning the exercise of hospitality within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, will be enforced with all the means within my power.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved April 20, 1818, commonly called the Neutrality Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved June 30, 1864, commonly called the Conspiracy Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved July 27, 1868, commonly called the Expatriation Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved July 27, 1868, commonly called the Sherman Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved July 27, 1868, commonly called the Consular Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved July 27, 1868, commonly called the Amnesty Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved July 27, 1868, commonly called the Treason Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved July 27, 1868, commonly called the Piracy Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved July 27, 1868, commonly called the Slave Trade Act, will be enforced.

And I do hereby declare and make known that the provisions of the act approved July 27, 1868, commonly called the Foreign Enlistment

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LITTLE BARGAIN: REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH, BALANCE
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FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH, BALANC